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THE PROSPECT FOR DEMAND FOR EARLY THOMPSON SEEDLESS GRAPES

by

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THE PROSPECT FOR DEMAND FOR EARLY THOMPSON SEEDLESS GRAPES

By Guy Black[1]

SUMMARY

The desert of southern California is a difficult and unique agricultural area noteworthy for the earliness of its season. Grape growing exists in the area because of the high reward obtained by being among the first to ship fresh grapes. There has been considerable expansion encouraged by high but erratic net returns. Generally speaking, the earlier in the season grapes are marketed, the higher the returns that are obtained.

Variations in early grape prices cannot be adequately explained by reference to a few simple factors. Volume marketed is important, and prices tend more to reflect the average rate of shipment than erratic day-to-day fluctuations in receipts. The length of time grapes have been on the market is important, but the volume of other fruit available is less so. Demand conditions change from season to season as a result of changes in such factors as national income. In recent years demand and production have both increased, and how prices will behave in future seasons depends on which increases the more rapidly.

Little can be done to predict expansion of grape production beyond the period for which nonbearing acreage gives us good information. If a profitable opportunity for expansion exists, someone sooner or later will take advantage of it. Expansion will continue until declining prices or the costs of developing new acreage remove any incentives to further expansion.

Demand for the grapes in any one desert area is affected by their quality as compared with other grapes available. Sometimes one area and sometimes another will produce the best grapes and receive the best prices. Certain areas may have a price advantage in a given season, but no desert area maintains a year-after-year advantage. When they compete with desert grapes, grapes from Kern County tend to bring above-average prices.

The means by which California produce reaches eastern markets are well established, involving coordination between carlot distributors, brokers, chain-store systems, and other agencies. Channels of trade by which early grapes will reach consumers are not likely to be overburdened by any likely volume of early grapes.

Merchants' interest in grapes develops about the middle of July. Price risks rather than merely high prices scare away many before that date. As late as the first of July, very few retailers in a typical large urban area had fresh grapes in their stores.

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[1] Assistant Agricultural Economist in the Experiment Station and on the Giannini Foundation, University of California.

Distribution to small towns and rural areas through service wholesalers is most likely to be spotty. Other research has indicated that such areas get a smaller proportionate share of grapes than do the large central market towns. Service wholesalers are likely to be an especially poor market for off-grade produce.

It would appear that the natural advantages of the early producers can mean continuation of prices higher than are obtained for grapes grown in the Central Valley. While overexpanded production could ruin the early market, with a moderate rate of expansion the warning signs should be sufficiently clear.

BACKGROUND

The Problem

Grape growers in the Coachella Valley have asked for an economic study of the demand for their grapes. The request does not arise from an immediate problem; on the contrary, current prices are quite satisfactory, but it arises because the desert grape industry is undergoing a period of rapid expansion. The situation is highly dynamic, and forward-looking growers wonder to what extent production can be expanded without seriously affecting prices. Estimating his future revenue is where the desert grower is at his greatest disadvantage. While sometimes past experience is a satisfactory guide because grape production will likely expand beyond what has been known in the past, present prices are not a reliable guide to the future. The very expansion which is in large measure due to the high present prices will tend to lower them.

Of course, investment decisions are not based on estimates of returns alone. Profit depends on costs of operation also. In the grape industry, as in most farming, operational cost conditions vary a good deal more from farm to farm than do the prices which grapes are sold for.

The Early Grape Area

The advantages which arise from its unique climate are the foundation of nearly all desert agriculture. Continuous pressure to benefit from the high average returns of early shipments has pushed production into the desert regions. In grapes the new development has been a success and there has been considerable expansion, encouraged by high, if erratic, net returns. The Borego, Coachella, and Imperial valleys have all shared in the expansion, and there has been some planting in Arizona. The Coachella Valley has by far the largest acreage of grapes as well as being the earliest to come into production.

Geographically speaking, desert grape production is confined mainly to the structural depression north of the Gulf of California. The Coachella Valley, lying 120 miles southeast of Los Angeles, is the most important area so far as grapes are concerned. This valley covers 1,200 square miles and is surrounded by steep mountain ranges on all sides. Alluvial foothills fan out from the surrounding mountains. The area is noted for high winds, sandstorms, cloudbursts, floods, intense summer heat, and extremely light rainfall. Where the land has not been cleared, desert shrubs and sand dunes cover the area, and they form a startling contrast to the lush, irrigated date gardens, vineyards, and other agricultural features. Lying on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the area is well located for fast eastward shipment of fruits and vegetables.

TABLE 1

Comparative Climatic Data for Main Areas Growing Early Grapes

	Coachella Valley INDIO	Imperial Valley BRAWLEY	Borego Valley BOREGO	Palo Verde Valley BLYTHE	Arizona PHOENIX	Lower Central Valley BAKERSFIELD
Mean annual precipitation	3.34	2.73	3.99	4.22	7.81	6.52
Mean annual temperature	73.3°F	71.6°F	69.8°F	70.3°F	70.3°F	65.1°F
Mean daily maximum temperature (highest month)	107.0°F (July)	107.6°F (July)	107.8°F (July)	107.8°F (July)	103.6°F (July)	101.9°F (July)
Mean daily temperature (highest month)	93.1°F (July)	91.3°F (July)	89.1°F (July)	91.0°F (July)	90.4°F	84.5°F (July)
Mean daily temperature (low month)	53.8°F (Jan.)	53.1°F (Jan.)	50.4°F (Jan.)	51.1°F (Jan.)	51.9°F (Jan.)	46.8°F (Jan.)
Mean daily minimum temperature (lowest month)	38.5°F (Jan.)	37.7°F (Jan.)	34.0°F (Jan.)	34.6°F (Jan.)	38.9°F (Jan.)	36.5°F (Jan.)
Earliest date of first killing frost after July 15	Nov. 11	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Oct. 18	Nov. 5	Nov. 12
Mean date of first killing frost after July 15	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Nov. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 6	Dec. 14
Mean date of last killing frost before July 15	Feb. 7	Feb. 5	Mar. 2	Feb. 23	Feb. 5	Feb. 20
Latest date of last killing frost before July 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 5	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Highest temperature	125°F (July)	121°F (July)	121°F (Sept.)	122°F (July)	118° (June and July)	117°F (Aug.)
Lowest temperature	13°F (Jan.)	19°F (Jan.)	15°F (Jan.)	5°F (Jan.)	16°F (Jan.)	19°F (Jan.)

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce Federal Office Building, San Francisco, California.

The extent of recent expansion of grapes in the Coachella Valley is summarized in the following table:

TABLE II

Bearing, Nonbearing, and Season's Planting of Thompson Seedless Grapes
Coachella District, 1946-1951

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Bearing	2,772	3,012	3,492	4,120	4,631	--
Nonbearing	596	1,348	1,715	1,263	1,366	--
Plantings	875	838	574	526	317	893[a]

[a] Preliminary.

Source of data: "Riverside County Acreage and Crop Report, District Coachella." Annual (no publication date). N. G. Bloom, Inspector.

The high rate of expansion immediately following the close of World War II seemed to have run its course by 1950; but even then annual expansion, in the order of 10 per cent per year, implied a doubling of production in 7 or 8 years. Preliminary figures for 1951 show a sharp change in the trend of new plantings.

Grape production in other desert areas has been expanding also. In the Imperial Irrigation District, production has doubled since the end of the war, and expansion is still continuing. Many of these grapes are not Thompson Seedless varieties, according to the data of the Crop Reporting Service.

TABLE III

Acreage of Grapes in Imperial Irrigation District--March

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
755	822	934	973	1,109	1,493

Source of data: W. E. Hartzog, Superintendent of Water Distribution and Drainage Construction, Imperial Irrigation District, Annual Crop Surveys.

According to the Agricultural Commissioner of San Diego County, there were 1,060 acres of Thompson grapes in the Borego Valley in 1951, and about 432 acres of other varieties including 238 nonbearing acres. Nonbearing acreage was confined wholly to the Cardinal variety. Local experts do not expect further expansion of Thompsons in this area.

At the present time, there are about 1,400 acres of grapes in Arizona of which 1,100 acres are the Cardinal variety. Most of them are near Phoenix, and no great expansion seems to be planned.

The Price Situation

For desert grapes, returns per lug have been consistently higher than for those grown in other parts of the state. The highest returns of all have been received for the very earliest grapes, with peak prices being recorded in eastern auction markets on the first few days when grapes are offered for sale. During the first of the season, prices move downward, at first rather rapidly but then more slowly, so that by the end of the desert grape season they have reached a temporary stability. This coincides with a mounting volume of desert production which reaches its peak in early July and then tapers off very quickly, overlapping the start of the marketing season for the lower part of the Central Valley. Sometimes, toward the end of July, there is a brief letup of total shipments, and prices rise slightly because one area has run out and the other has not commenced shipment.

All Thompson Seedless grapes in the market at any one time, including those produced in Arizona, Borego Valley, and the Central Valley, compete with each other. Price variations due to quality and point of sale vary considerably from an average or general market level. Prices of all Thompson Seedless grapes move together; so, with differences depending on quality, growers can expect the prices they receive to move as the average does.

It is interesting to compare early season prices with prices received later on by growers in the Central Valley. This information can be obtained in Figure I, showing the seasonal movement of Thompson Seedless grape prices averaged for the period 1947 to 1951. This exaggerates the advantage of the desert producer. To know the whole story, it is necessary to know something about costs, yields, and other factors.

FACTORS LIKELY TO AFFECT PRICES IN FUTURE SEASONS

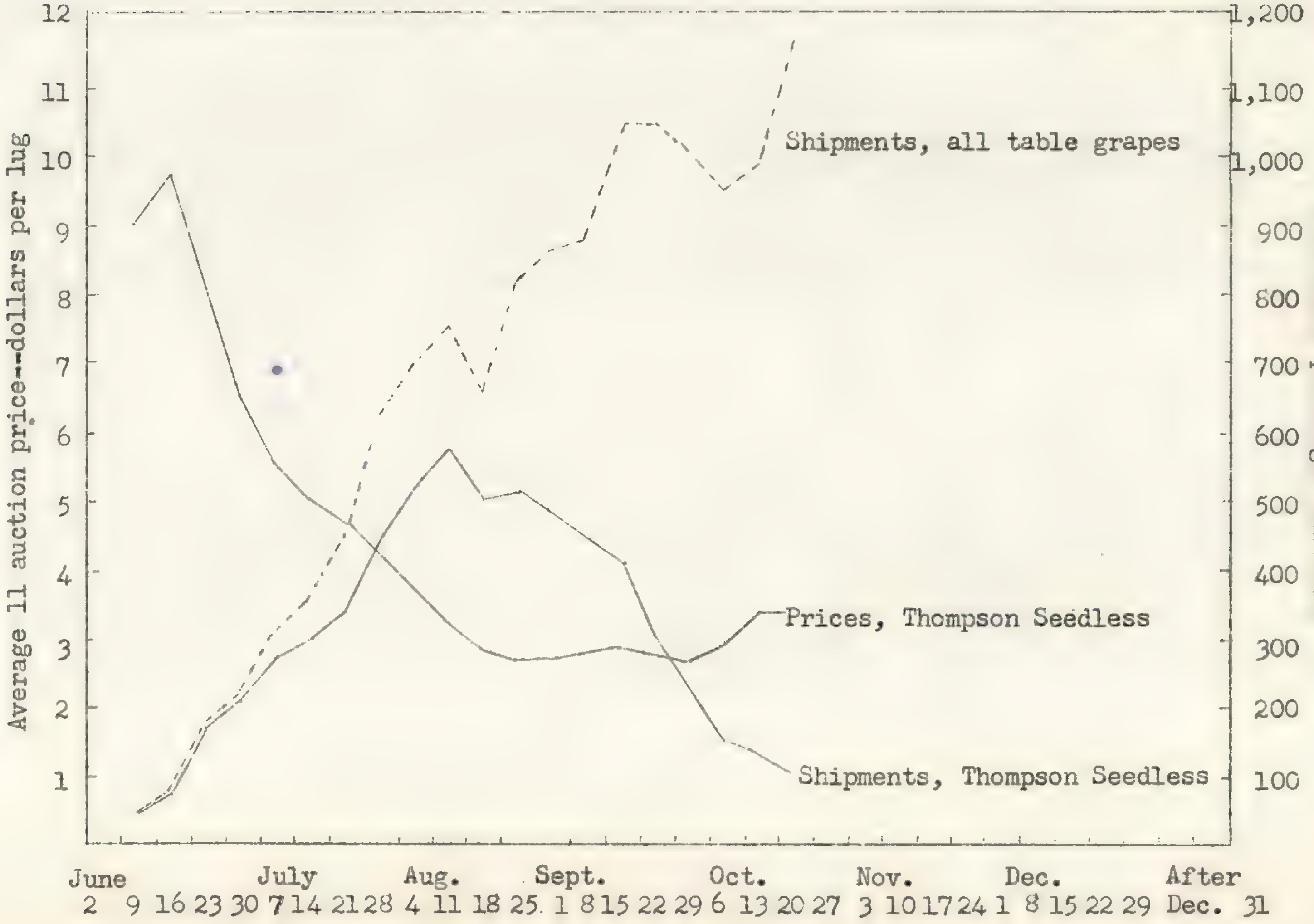
Other things being equal, the prices growers receive for early grapes will depend on the quantity available to the buying public at the time. Markets set a general price level at which the volume offered can find buyers in a short time, or can be moved into storage. Markets also establish a price pattern which takes account of quality differences. The process of changing prices to accommodate larger or smaller supplies goes on continuously and automatically and is faster working and more sure in effect than anything else that has ever been devised. It is, in fact, what we are usually talking about when we say "supply and demand." Factors that affect the attitude of consumers toward buying grapes change during the season, and the price adjustments which are necessary to accommodate a given change in volume must, therefore, vary.

The downward movement of price resulting from a given quantity increase is very important information, and we can calculate what it has been on an average. Because there are so many things which affect consumers' reactions to grape purchases of which we can take no very precise account, the average may sometimes be very badly off.

Statistical analysis of the prices received for Thompson Seedless grapes in 11 eastern auction markets in June and July reveals that in the years 1947 through 1951 the price for which a given quantity of grapes would sell could not be adequately explained by a few simple factors, but some factors are particularly important. A general interpretation of a number of different formulas could be summarized as follows:

FIGURE I

Prices in 11 Auction Markets and Interstate Passings of California Thompson Seedless Grapes and Interstate Passings of All Table Grapes, by Weeks, 1947-1951 Average



Ending date of week in 1951
Comparable with weeks, 1947-1951

For every increase in shipments of early Thompson Seedless grapes of 100 carloads per week, on the average a price decrease of somewhere between 40 and 70 cents per lug would result from this cause alone.

Quite apart from price decreases associated with increased shipments, the price received per lug had a tendency to decline as the season progressed by an amount which averaged somewhere between 45 and 65 cents per week.

Since, as the season progressed, there were also increases in the rate of shipments, these two factors combined to cause fairly sharp drops in price. Often these drops were sharper than average. Day-to-day fluctuations in prices and shipments are considerably more erratic than weekly fluctuations. Traders know this and adjust their prices more to the average rate of shipment for a period of several days than to the volume of shipments on any one day.

In addition, increased supplies of other fruits compete with early Thompson Seedless grapes. While under unusual circumstances certain other fruits could have given severe competition, cherries were most important early season competitors. Shipments of peaches, watermelons, plums, and fresh prunes also had some effect. Apple and fresh apricot shipments had no particular effect.

Peaches have often been described as an important competitor of grapes, and market experts have often stated that when they first appear in volume they "knock the bottom out of the grape market." This factor does not seem to be important so far as the early grapes are concerned because, although the peak shipping period for peaches comes at about the same time as the peak Thompson Seedless grape shipments from the Central Valley, during early grape season, peaches do not reach the volume or sell for the low prices which make them the important competitor that they are later in the season. Fruits do not seem to compete with each other on a dollar-per-pound basis, and there is a distinct market for grapes not satisfied by substituting some other fruit. For this reason, so far as grape prices are concerned, the fact that 50 extra carloads is a big proportionate increase in the quantity of grapes available is likely to be more important than the fact that it is a small proportionate increase in the quantity of fruit available.

Grapes are, in June and July, only a small percentage of the total of fresh fruits arriving in eastern markets. For example, out of 3,643 carloads of fruit, including melons, arriving in Chicago in June 1949, only 21 were grapes. Out of 4,260 arriving in July, only 171 were grapes. Thus, an increase in grape shipments would not have much effect on the total volume of fruit available.

Price Prospects for Future Years

The problem of price expectations can be broken down into three parts. One part is, what increase in grape production is likely in the next few years. A second part is, what effect that particular increase will have on prices. Still another part is to evaluate possible factors which might change demand from customary patterns.

1. Likely Expansion in Grape Production. The effect on prices of marketing 100 lugs more per week will only indicate what prices to expect if we know what increase in volume is likely to come about. Beyond a 3-year period, it is hard to say anything useful. The best guide to whether there will be any new plantings lies in applying the idea that, where profit can be made from expanded production,

sooner or later someone is likely to do the necessary planting. Growers in desert areas are not sluggish about taking advantage of new opportunities. The area is one of diversification, and in 1950, harvested acreages of at least 200 acres were recorded for 19 distinct crops in the Coachella Valley with sweet corn, dates, and grapes leading. While stability may come eventually, at present the desert farmers are experimenters who cannot be sure that they have yet found the most profitable crops for their regions. Increasing costs of developing new production will slow down and could stop expansion. Lower prices, also, would slow down expansion of grapes.

It takes several years to discover a general overexpansion. One difficulty is that there is a time lag between when new vineyards are planted and when this new production first starts to have an effect on prices. The mistake can be avoided only if prospective growers take into account the effect on prices of new plantings and nonbearing acreage regardless of which desert region it is grown in. Because overexpansion will have a depressing effect on prices received, all are concerned to see that new plantings are made with reasonable understanding of the prices likely to be received.

2. Implications of Increased Production. Other factors being equal, the effect of volume on prices could be described by a demand curve such as Figure II-B illustrates. The line labelled (1) is an example of the kind of demand curve which could apply to the first week of the season. With any given volume of grapes shipped, the expected price can be determined from this line which in our example shows that for every 100 carloads extra shipped there would be a decrease of 50 cents per lug. Because of the downward seasonal drift in demand, the price which a given quantity will receive will be less in succeeding weeks so that other lower lines must be used to describe price expectations later in the season. A few are shown in B.

By combining the various demand curves from B with the quantities shipped in various weeks, as shown in A, we can estimate, as has been done in C, how prices would behave as the season progresses and, also, how prices would behave if there is an increase in marketings from the Coachella Valley, assuming that the new plantings would come onto the market in about the same pattern as the present ones. Probably, the very first shipments of grapes would obtain as high a price as ever, but the peak volume of desert grapes would build up to a higher total, bringing a low average return for the season.

It must be understood that this is merely a hypothetical illustration of a general idea and not a precise estimate of what actually will happen.

3. Changes in Ability of Markets to Absorb Grapes. While, on the average, demand shifts downward as each early grape season progresses, there can be other year-to-year shifts in demand quite independent of the seasonal shifts. Such shifts can be expected to arise from several causes. First, changes in national income shift the demand for almost all products. It is unlikely that national income would change sharply in any 6-week season but there are significant changes from year to year. We can be reasonably sure that such changes will have an effect on demand for grapes. It is generally believed that both total and per-capita national income will continue to increase. If so, we can look forward with reasonable assurance to a growing market for fresh fruits including grapes.

Apart from national income, gradual changes have been taking place in consumers' tastes and preferences. Consumption figures show that for many years

there has been a tendency to consume more fresh fruits and vegetables. We know at least that increased early grape production in recent years has been absorbed.

It is useful to think of the changing early grape situation as a race between increasing production on the one hand and increasing demand on the other. If demand increases more slowly than production, prices are likely to be depressed and further expansion will be unprofitable until demand has had a chance to catch up. On the other hand, if demand increases faster than production, the grape grower will be well off. The factors which determine the speed of growth of demand and the speed of growth of production are but partly known, and the precise effect of even the best known is not easily calculated.

COMPETITION BETWEEN DIFFERENT AREAS

A comparison was made of prices received for grapes from various desert producing areas. Tables in the Appendix summarize the weekly average prices for grapes received in three eastern markets with freight shipments and clusters excluded. Comparisons have been made in Figure III, which expresses the weekly average price received by a given producing district as a percentage of the market average price. One hundred per cent is the average.

There was a tendency for the price of produce of a given area to maintain the same position relative to the market average price during an entire season and, also, its relative position tended to be the same in each city. No region has an advantage which it keeps year after year. One year some areas will obtain prices above the average and some years others. This would imply that which area raised the best grapes would differ from season to season.

Because Coachella grapes appear on the market earlier than any others, growers in this area can expect to receive higher average prices. There is no evidence that any one of the desert areas will year in, year out receive higher prices than any other at a time when several are marketing grapes.

It appears that often when grapes from Kern County first appear they tend to receive higher-than-average prices, and that their appearance on the market tends to depress the prices received for desert grapes to a greater extent than can be accounted for by the increased volume alone.

Conflicting reports have been received on the question of whether there are quality differences between desert and Kern County grapes. Some maintain that the desert grape does not keep so well in storage while others deny this or state that precooling is often done improperly in the desert regions. It is, of course, quite likely that end-of-the-season grapes from one area are of lower quality than peak-of-the-season grapes in another. When seasons do overlap, the tail end of the desert grape crop is what competes with Kern County grapes.

IMPACT OF THE MARKETING SYSTEM OF DEMAND FOR EARLY GRAPES

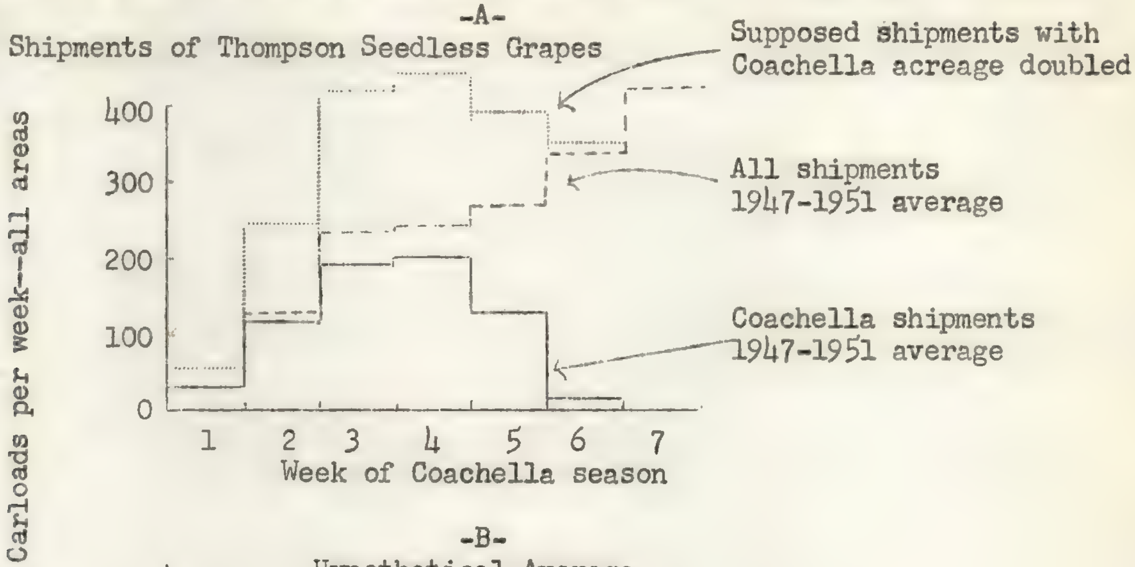
Since the major population centers are in the East, most grapes must reach consumers through a rather elaborate network. Because many other fruits and vegetables use them, these channels are well established and reasonably efficient means for the movement of almost anything which might be produced. The same markets and dealers handle many kinds of produce. It is well known that often the facilities of these markets are antiquated, and costs of operation

FIGURE II

Illustration of How Increased Coachella Valley Shipments Might Affect Prices

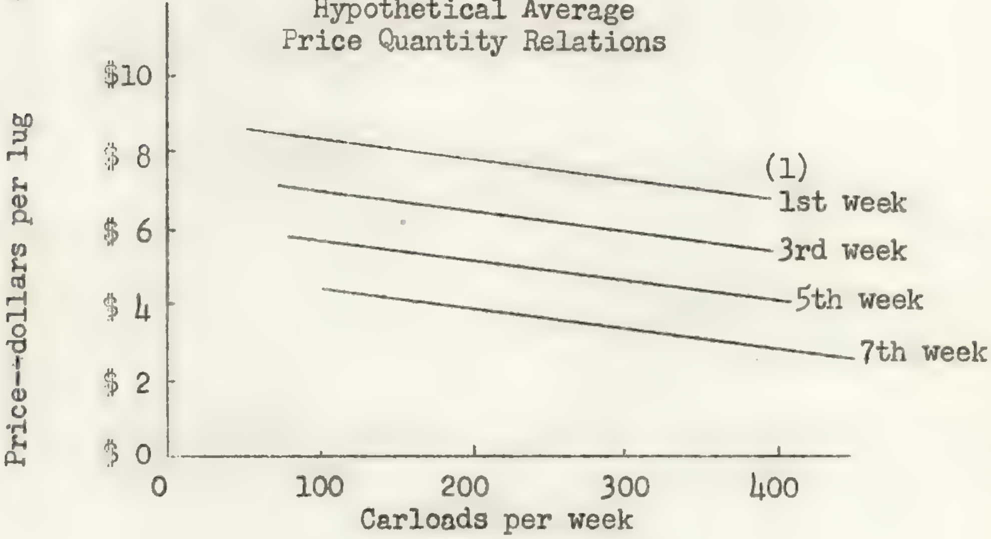
-A-

Carload Shipments of Thompson Seedless Grapes



-B-

Hypothetical Average Price Quantity Relations



-C-

Hypothetical Seasonal Price Patterns

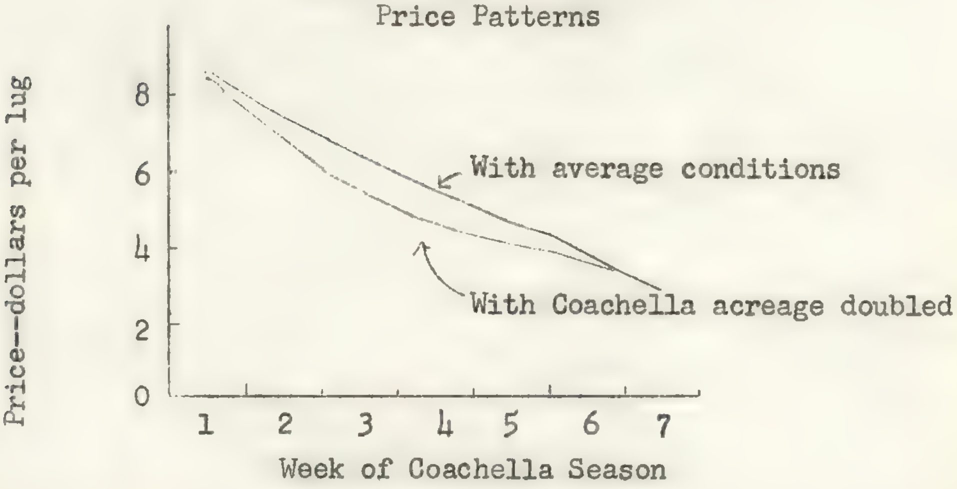
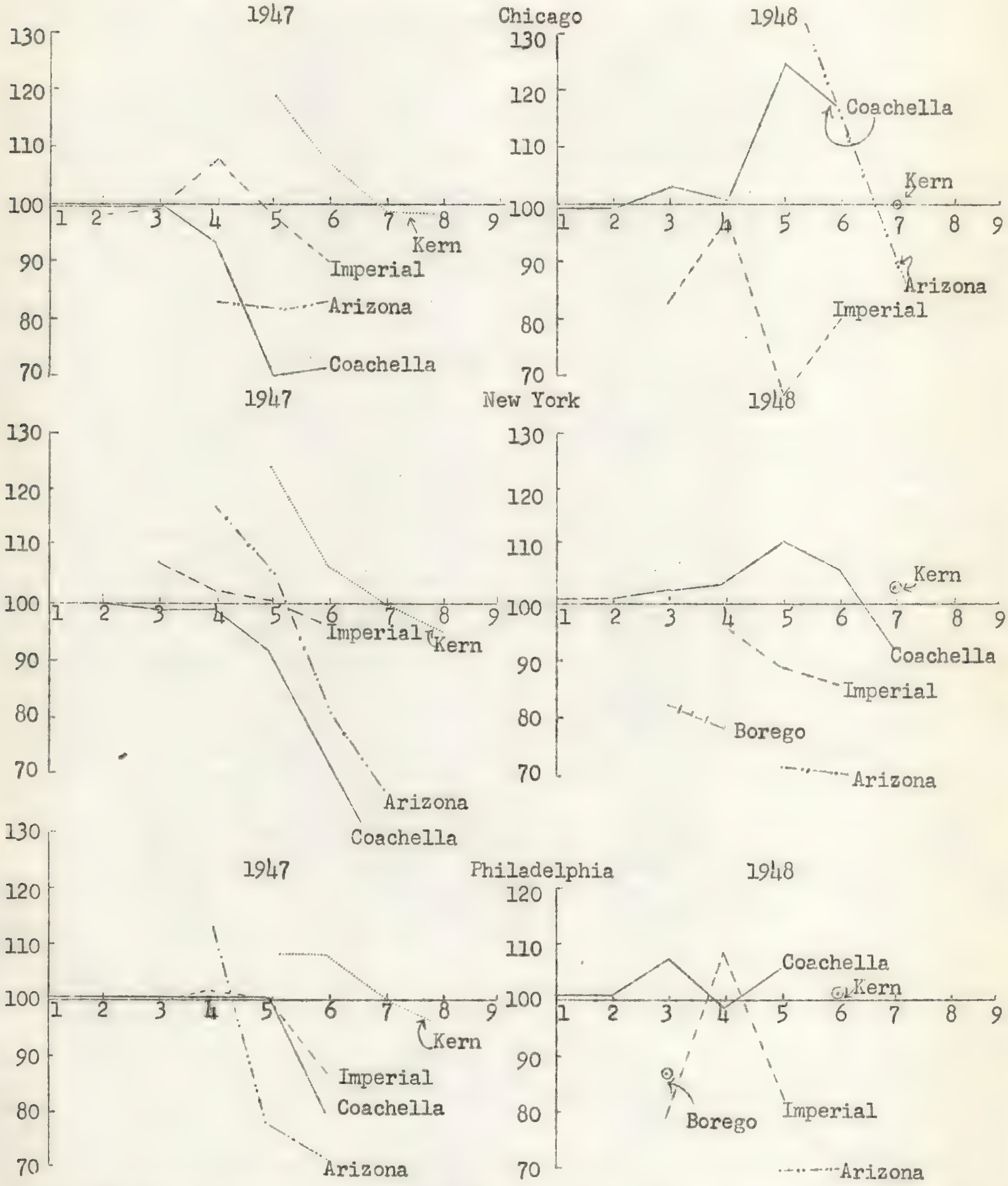


FIGURE III

Prices Received for Thompson Seedless Grapes in Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia Auction Markets, by Area of Origin, Weekly Averages as a Per Cent of Market Average Price, June-July, 1947-1951[a]



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[a] Vertical scale, price, per cent of market average price; horizontal scale, week of Coachella season.

Figure III continued.

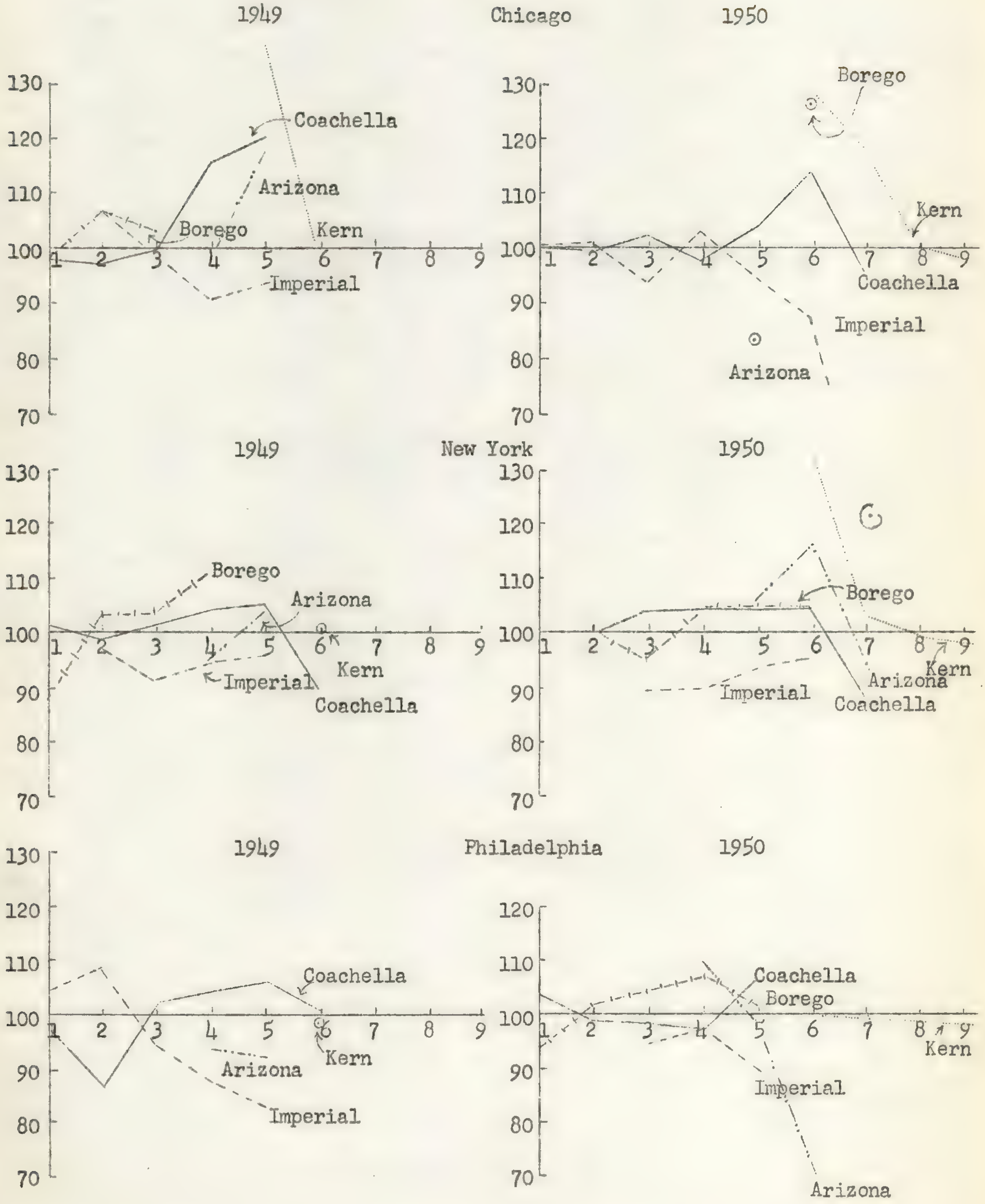
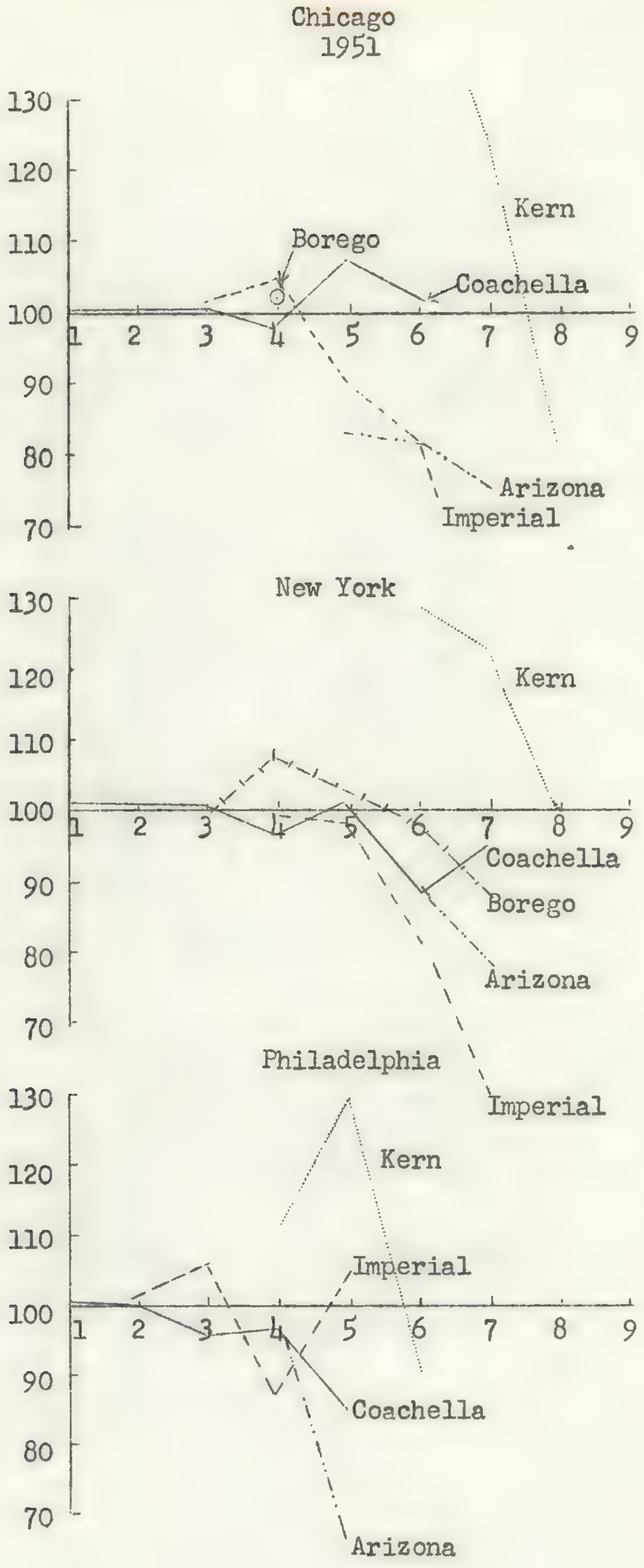


Figure III continued.



high, but the markets do the job. Relatively little produce ever gets to consumers without moving through them, and it is not often that the markets and associated facilities lack the ability to handle what is produced.

The routes by which produce travels to the consumer are many. Producers sometimes sell direct to consumers; there are cases with a single intermediary. For the most important markets, the large eastern cities, the channels are more complex and they are probably most complex for outlying areas subsidiary to eastern terminal markets.

The California grape marketing situation illustrates in miniature the national marketing picture. A study of grape marketing during the period--August to October 1948--showed that in the northern half of California there was an appreciable amount of direct selling by growers to retailers. Truck jobbers played an important role but wholesalers and packing plants also were important. In the small towns in the northern part of the state, retailers were especially likely to buy direct but in the southern part of the state and in the coastal area--out of the main producing centers during that season--wholesalers in major cities were the main source of supply.

Many retailers do not visit central markets, but obtain their produce from service wholesalers. The service wholesaler solicits business through salesmen or by telephone, and he delivers the ordered produce early the next day by means of his own trucks.

The main California centers out of which service wholesalers and truck jobbers operate are San Francisco, Sacramento, Fresno, and Los Angeles. These cities and some others also act as assembly points for long-distance trucking. If grapes are sold on these markets in quantity, they will flow into all California markets and adjacent states without particular difficulty provided service wholesalers handle them or find them demanded by their customers. Very much the same is true of other parts of the country.

In a study of the area surrounding Chicago, it was found that cities other than the very largest did not form a very receptive market for grapes.[1] The relative failure of the smaller city to create an effective demand can be explained in part by considering the structure of the market as it pertains to these areas. For the most part, they are subsidiary to metropolitan markets, often being supplied by service wholesalers. In those areas where retailers depend on service wholesalers for supply, the attitude of this type of dealer may affect the volume of grapes which can be sold or the prices received. Probably the service wholesaler exercises more control over what produce retailers obtain than any other middleman. He caters to a type of retailer who does not often go to the produce market and is dependent upon the service wholesaler for suggestions and information about availability.

Vulnerability of service wholesalers to downward price changes exceeds that of many other wholesalers because this type of dealer retains title to produce

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[1] Duddy, E. A. and D. A. Revzan. The Physical Distribution of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. University of Chicago Studies in Business Administration. Chicago, 1937. Vol. VII, No. 2, pp. 66-67.

for a full day. Many service wholesalers stated it to be their policy to await relative price stability before entering the market. Where it happens that quality is not good for some reason or another, the service wholesaler demand is likely to be poor. These dealers are very reluctant to handle anything of poor quality since to a large degree their business success depends on building up confidence of retailers who must order sight unseen, and who usually do not haggle about prices on a day-to-day basis, trusting that prices they are charged will enable them to sell competitively with their normal markup. Some such wholesalers stated that, when they had off-grade produce, they would not send it out but kept it in the store to sell to those who would inspect it prior to purchase.

Truck jobbers, an important trade channel by which produce can move from city produce markets into the smaller towns, are not likely to be a useful trade channel for early grapes. Truck jobber operation tends to be restricted to large volume bargains obtained near the peak of the shipping season.

Dealers' Reaction to Early Grapes

The distribution of early grapes appears to be greatly limited. Some time was spent interviewing produce dealers in California produce markets, service wholesalers in large and small cities, retailers, brokers, and truckers. Most retailers, service jobbers, and commission merchants did not think of the grape season as having begun until about the middle of July. While they were aware of earlier grapes, they seemed not to consider dealing in them. The reaction of many seemed to be that June and early July grapes were a kind of "freak" more suitable for the specialty trade.

Of other reasons for not handling very early grapes, the risk that the price would fall precipitously was that most commonly mentioned by retailers, service jobbers, and chain-store buyers. The latter, especially, were impressed with the loss which might be taken on a carload of grapes if the price dropped by a dollar a lug overnight. It seemed that this reason operated most strongly with the type of dealer who is required, by the nature of his business, to retain title to the grapes for a period of time. An examination of daily market reports shows that violent overnight drops are common and such fears are founded on fact. It was agreed that the high prices were a deterrent to demand, but few dealers stated it to be their policy not to handle produce merely because it was expensive.

A telephone survey on July 2, 1951 showed that only two retail stores out of fifty selected at random from a San Francisco area telephone directory had any fresh grapes in their store, yet all of these retailers were in a good position to patronize the Oakland and San Francisco city produce markets where early grapes were then available.

CONCLUSIONS

A careful study of the demand situation for early Thompson Seedless grapes, including interviews with those in produce markets, does not indicate that supply is outstripping demand. Early grapes will continue to be salable and will be in an advantageous position so far as other grapes are concerned. It is entirely likely that increased production will mean lower future prices, but probably prices will not fall so low as those received by Central Valley growers. As competition increases, probably more attention will have to be paid to quality.

The present rate of expansion, somewhat slower than immediately after the war, does not seem too fast to make possible fairly reasonable estimates of the effect nonbearing acreage will have on production. On the other hand, if the pace of expansion were to accelerate, it would be difficult to estimate whether the acreage already planted, but not bearing, would saturate the market when it came into production.

How far prices could fall before growers would be in financial difficulties is unknown, but if the land and facilities were available, low returns would be the only limit to long-run expansion that could logically be expected.

APPENDIX TABLES

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TABLE I

Early Season Shipments of Grapes in the United States, by Area and Date of Shipment, 1947

Date	Southern California		Imperial Valley		Arizona		Central California		Total
	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	
June 4		1							1
5		1							1
6		1							1
7		2							2
8	--	2[a]							2
9	2	3							5
10	4	4							8
11	--	5							5
12	--	4							4
13	--	6							6
14	--	5							5
15	--	10		--					10
16	--	15		1					16
17	3	19		1					23
18	3	20	--	1					24
19	10	24	--	1					35
20	10	27	1	1					39
21	8	20	1	1					30
22	7	17	--	2					26
23	9	17	1	2					29
24	9	22	1	--		--			32
25	13	21	1	2		2			39
26	9	19	--	3		2			33
27	11	23	--	4		2			40
28	11	9	--	6		--			26
29	7	7	2	5		--			21
30	10	8	4	1		--			23
July 1	13	9	3	6		1			32
2	10	13	2	10		2		1	38
3	9	9	1	10	--	6		1	36
4	6	9	--	8	--	4		--	27
5	--	8	--	9	2	5		6	30
6	3	8	--	11	2	5	--	19	48
7	3	8	--	5	3	5	7	30	61
8	1	10	1	3	3	2	13	41	74
9	--	8	--	4	3	5	7	73	100
10	--	7	--	4	3	--	26	58	98
11	2	6	1	1	4	4	43	36	97
12	1	5	--	2	4	2	82	47	143

(Continued on next page.)

Table I continued.

Date	Southern California		Imperial Valley		Arizona		Central California		Total
	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	
July 13	--	2	--	1	--	2	62	31	98
14	1	1	--	--	--	2	64	30	98
15	--	4	--	--	--	--	37	115	156
16	--	1					95	41	137
17		--					89	37	126
18		--					101	29	130
19		--					75	26	101
20		--					110	21	131
21		--					27	30	57
22		--					81	41	122
23		--					81	65	146
24		--					139	37	176
25		--					136	30	166
26		--					114	25	139
27		--					28	2	30
28		1					71	7	79
29		1					117	11	129
30		1					121	16	138
31		--					111	14	125
Through July 31	175	423	19	105	24	51	1,837	920	3,554

a/ 30 Argentina.

Source of data: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, California Federal-State Market News Service, "Deciduous Fruit Report."

TABLE II

Early Season Shipments of Grapes in the United States, by Area and Date of Shipment, 1948

Date	Southern California		Imperial Valley		Arizona		Central California		Total
	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	
June 4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14		—							
15		1							1
16		3							3
17		1							1
18		4							4
19		5							5
20		7							7
21	—	8							8
22	2	12							14
23	3	13							16
24		17		--					17
25		19		1					20
26	2	19		--					21
27		21	—	1					22
28	9	15	1	2					27
29	23	8	1	1		--			33
30	11	18	2	2		1			34
July 1	9	25	--	3		1			38
2	11	27	2	2		--			42
3	16	24	1	3		1			45
4	8	26	1	3		--			38
5	9	11	1	3		1			25
6	20	12	4	--		1			37
7	7	21	3	4		1			36
8	12	22	4	3		2			43
9	9	22	2	6		—			39
10	24	14	3	3		--			44

(Continued on next page.)

Table II continued.

Date	Southern California		Imperial Valley		Arizona		Central California		Total
	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	
July 11	7	10	2	4		2			25
12	8	13	2	1	--	4			28
13	8	17	2	4	5	2			38
14	10	13	1	2	2	2			30
15	3	16	1	1	--	6			27
16	3	12	1	1	1	3			21
17	6	6	--	--	--	5			17
18	1	6	--	--		4			11
19	--	--				3			3
20	--	2				3		--	5
21	--	1				2		1	4
22		--				1		2	3
23						--		16	16
24								12	12
25							--	6	6
26							2	41	43
27							8	47	55
28							17	62	79
29							23	60	83
30							29	67	96
31							23	40	63
Through July 31	221	472	34	50	8	45	102	354	1,286

Source of data: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, California Federal-State Market News Service, "Diciduous Fruit Report."

TABLE III

Early Season Shipments of Grapes in the United States, by Area and Date of Shipment, 1949

Date	Southern California	Imperial Valley	Arizona	Central California	Total
June 4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13	--				
14	2				2
15	2				2
16	2				2
17	5	--			5
18	9	1			10
19	4	2			6
20	11	--			11
21	13	2	--		15
22	20	2	2		24
23	30	2	--		32
24	25	2	2		29
25	23	4	--		27
26	18	5	--		23
27	20	3	--		23
28	20	5	--		25
29	25	4	--		29
30	24	6	1		31
July 1	37	5	--		42
2	29	3	--		32
3	11	5	--		16
4	4	4	--		8
5	26	4	--		30
6	34	6	3		43
7	41	5	5		51
8	38	7	5	--	50
9	35	9	7	1	52

(Continued on next page.)

Table III continued.

Date	Southern California	Imperial Valley	Arizona	Central California	Total
July 10	22	9	4	--	35
11	28	9	5	1	43
12	29	10	10	--	49
13	32	7	5	2	46
14	29	9	5	--	43
15	19	8	6	1	34
16	14	7	3	3	27
17	6	6	2	3	17
18	10	4	1	17	32
19	4	2	--	52	58
20	3	--	--	86	89
21	3	--	--	110	113
22	3			109	112
23	2			54	56
24	--			14	14
25				106	106
26				140	140
27				137	137
28				133	133
29				129	129
30				77	77
31				16	16
Through July 31	712	157	66	1,191	2,126

Source of data: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, California Federal-State Market News Service, "Deciduous Fruit Report."

TABLE IV

Early Season Shipments of Grapes in the United States, by Area and Date of Shipment, 1950

Date	Southern California		Imperial Valley		Arizona		Central California		Total
	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	
June 4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
5	--	3	--	--		--			3
6	--	2	--	2		--			4
7	--	7	--	2		--			9
8	--	9	--	1		--			10
9	--	14	--	1		--			15
10	--	13	--	2		1			16
11	--	13	--	2		1			16
12	--	15	--	2		--			17
13	--	18	--	3		--			21
14	--	17	--	4		4			25
15	--	24	--	3		3			30
16	--	32	--	4		2			38
17	--	28	--	6		3			37
18	--	28	--	7		1			36
19	2	17	5	2		1			27
20	9	23	--	6		1			39
21	22	23	--	7		--			52
22	4	27	--	8		1			40
23	7	25	2	5		2			41
24	7	20	3	6		3			39
25	5	12	--	9		1			27
26	9	5	--	10		--			24
27	11	4	3	6		--			24
28	14	16	4	3	--	--			37
29	12	23	1	7	--	2			45
30	7	24	5	4	1	3		--	44
July 1	9	15	--	8	--	4		1	37
2	14	14	3	9	1	1		--	42
3	2	14	3	6	--	3		1	29
4	8	16	4	5	--	8		--	41
5	1	14	1	6	1	6		1	30
6	2	9	1	6	--	4		2	24
7	6	11	2	5	1	5	--	2	32
8	5	8	1	6	--	5	1	1	27

(Continued on next page.)

Table IV continued.

Date	Southern California		Imperial Valley		Arizona		Central California		Total
	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	Freight	Express	
July 9	2	7	--	7	--	3	--	2	21
10	--	5	--	2	--	2	--	4	13
11	--	1	--	2	--	2	3	--	8
12	--	--	--	1	--	2	3	7	13
13	--	--	--	--	--	4	2	6	12
14					1	--	1	11	13
15					--	1	2	10	13
16					--	1	3	13	17
17					--	--	3	13	16
18					--	1	6	23	30
19					--	1	7	38	46
20					--	1	6	39	46
21					--	--	10	52	62
22					--	1	8	51	60
23						--	6	30	36
24							24	40	64
25							50	47	97
26							46	55	101
27							51	65	116
28							46	62	108
29							55	59	114
30							16	21	37
31	--	--	--	--			60	16	76
Through July 31	158	556	38	175	5	84	409	672	2,097

Source of data: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, California Federal-State Market News Service, "Deciduous Fruit Report."

TABLE V

Early Season Shipments of Grapes in the United States, by Area and Date of Shipment, 1951

Date	Southern California	Imperial Valley	Arizona	Central California	Total
June 10	1				1
11	1				1
12	--				--
13	--				--
14	1				1
15	3				3
16	4		--		4
17	2		1		3
18	5		1		6
19	9		1		10
20	14		1		15
21	14	--	2		16
22	17	1	5		23
23	14	2	3		19
24	11	1	3		15
25	18	--	3		21
26	22	3	2		27
27	27	2	3		32
28	21	4	4	--	29
29	20	2	4	1	27
30	27	4	4	--	35
July 1	7	3	4	1	15
2	20	4	5	2	31
3	26	4	9	2	41
4	40	4	8	--	52
5	38	9	6	2	55
6	29	6	9	5	49
7	24	9	6	8	47
8	18	7	6	--	31
9	20	6	7	12	45
10	25	10	7	14	56
11	26	10	16	20	72
12	27	11	6	32	76
13	16	10	8	52	86
14	18	6	7	68	99

(Continued on next page.)

Table V continued.

Date	Southern California	Imperial Valley	Arizona	Central California	Total
July 15	6	5	3	37	51
16	5	5	6	78	94
17	4	2	2	81	89
18	3	2	1	85	91
19	3	2	--	91	96
20	2	--	2	109	113
21	--	1	--	86	87
22	--	3	--	17	20
23		--	--	65	65
24			2	99	101
25			1	101	102
26			--	97	97
27				99	99
28				86	86
29				32	32
30				50	50
31				87	87
Through July 31	588	138	158	1,519	2,403

Source of data: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, California Federal-State Market News Service, "Deciduous Fruit Report."

TABLE VI

Truck and Rail Arrivals[a] of Certain Fruits in Chicago, 1949, Early Season (Exclusive of Farmers Market)

Date	Apples	Apricots	Berries[b]	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Plums	Straw-berries	Water-melons
	carload equivalents								
June 20	24	7	---	11	2	8	8	14	136
21	15	2	---	7	1	4	6	8	84
22	19	2	1	16	1	5	8	5	51
23	14	4	---	9	3	6	9	4	47
24	10	3		8	2	7	7	5	57
27	15	5	2	25	6	14	9	4	214
28	4	4	1	8	3	5	9	2	89
29	10	7	2	9	4	12	17	3	64
30	11	4	1	10	3	8	26	1	33
July 1	7	0	3	7	5	12	18	1	55
5	15	8	5	19	12	16	67	1	308
6	6	10	3	16	9	5	14	0	86
7	2	3	2	0	6	8	11	0	50
8	5	3	2	9	4	9	35	0	65
11	12	13	2	22	15	22	65	1	464
12	3	4	2	9	8	10	15	0	115
13	5	6	3	8	8	7	13	0	53
14	12	8	2	5	10	13	25	0	66
15	7	3	4	5	10	21	19	0	73
18	13	8	3	16	23	43	45	1	125
19	8	4	0	2	4	38	17	0	25
20	8	5	2	3	5	29	24	0	65
21	10	1	3	2	6	31	16	0	50
22	8	0	2	6	9	52	20	1	44
25	6	12	2	3	13	73	28	1	173
26	8	2	2	1	8	56	13	0	37
27	6	1	1	2	9	31	22	1	50
28	9	1	0	2	5	39	10	0	40
29	10	1	1	1	13	70	9	2	21

[a] Day refers to 24-hour period ending day mentioned, Tuesday-Friday; 72-hour period on Monday, with exception of holidays.

[b] Including blackberries and raspberries.

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration. Chicago "Daily Fruit and Vegetable Report" and "Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter."

TABLE VII

Truck and Rail Arrivals[a] of Certain Fruits in Chicago, 1950
Early Season (Exclusive of Farmers Market)

Date	Apples	Apricots	Berries[b]	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Plums	Straw-berries	Water-melons
	carload equivalents								
June 8	24	3		2	1	--	6	2	17
9	8	1		5	2	--	8	8	38
12	21	3		6	3		9	13	38
13	10	1		6	1	--	3	11	21
14	4	2		2	1	--	5	12	54
15	11	2		4	4	--	7	12	37
16	10	2		3	7	--	7	14	52
19	19	4		5	9	2	6	12	173
20	2	3		7	3	1	7	21	74
21	7	3		9	4	2	16	8	41
22	9	4		4	9	3	22	12	28
23	9	0		2	18	4	14	14	39
26	17	4		6	10	10	55	18	222
27	3	1		1	5	3	14	12	69
28	13	1		3	14	4	15	8	138
29	8	0		3	10	3	23	6	77
30	11	2		6	6	2	19	9	108
July 3	8	3		8	10	6	27	12	191
5	13	3		7	14	28	20	7	38
6	3	1		9	6	20	15	5	11
7	6	8	1	7	13	17	16	6	66
10	13	24	4	7	20	62	35	6	152
11	3	5	0	4	11	43	11	4	89
12	7	3	3	6	3	44	6	2	20
13	4	7	3	4	7	31	18	2	24
14	3	5	5	7	5	39	12	4	34
17	7	11	9	9	5	51	13	3	137
18	2	0	4	4	2	11	7	0	48
19	2	3	6	10	3	13	9	1	117
20	6	0	2	6	2	10	10	0	34
21	3	0	1	6	5	13	5	2	52
24	9	0	5	4	13	26	6	1	100
25	4	0	3	3	4	9	6	0	27
26	4	0	4	3	9	12	5	1	56
27	3	0	4	4	10	21	7	0	12
28	4	0	3	2	13	13	16	2	32
31	7	0	4	3	21	54	18	2	113

a/ Arrivals since time market last in operation.

b/ Including raspberries and blackberries.

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch. Daily Chicago Market Report.

TABLE VIII

Truck and Rail Arrivals[a] of Certain Fruits in Chicago, 1951, Early Season (Exclusive of Farmers Market)

Date	Apples	Apricots	Berries[b]	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Plums	Straw-berries	Water-melons
	carload equivalents								
June 15	10	--	--	--	1	1	10	14	45
18	40	7	--	4	--	21	17	21	183
19	12	5	--	1	--	9	10	15	53
20	11	2	--	6	1	1	8	12	60
21	18	1	--	4	1	15	11	11	34
22	21	1	--	5	3	6	15	13	38
25	24	2	--	5	4	25	17	14	122
26	7	1	--	1	4	14	12	10	47
27	12	4	--	5	3	10	10	7	52
28	16	3	--	5	5	15	17	3	37
29	8	5	--	5	10	21	17	8	23
July 2	11	6	1	11	8	59	45	7	161
3	7	--	2	4	11	14	20	4	68
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	8	10	3	11	6	37	54	4	53
6	8	--	1	5	8	13	16	3	21
9	12	9	1	15	19	69	40	4	157
10	6	2	3	7	9	20	11	3	75
11	4	--	2	2	6	5	10	4	47
12	7	2	2	8	8	20	17	2	55
13	8	5	3	4	--	26	14	2	37
16	8	6	4	5	30	67	29	5	126
17	2	5	4	3	12	12	10	2	34
18	5	2	3	4	10	18	18	2	43
19	3	1	3	3	14	23	22	1	51
20	7	3	3	--	6	18	12	2	41
23	5	3	2	5	33	40	5	3	225
24	2	--	3	2	14	16	11	0	109
25	5	--	2	3	12	8	20	2	79
26	3	--	1	1	24	27	7	--	81
27	5	--	1	2	20	16	14	2	46
31	5	--	2	2	27	75	25	3	146

a/ Arrivals since time market last in operation.

b/ Including blackberries and raspberries.

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch. Daily Chicago Market Report.

TABLE IX

Truck and Rail Arrivals of Certain Fruits in New York, 1949, Early Season

Date	Apples	Apricots	Berries[a]	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Plums	Straw-berries	Water-melons
	carload equivalents								
June 17	13	5	2	17	0	33	10	11	89
20	19	8	5	33	2	68	28	5	243
21	8	5	4	15	--	28	14	3	75
22	6	6	2	15	3	23	3	1	92
23	6	3	3	22	3	34	13	--	82
24	10	4	2	17	2	40	10	1	50
27	13	16	4	41	7	64	26	--	180
28	5	8	1	21	5	17	12	--	84
29	11	8	3	30	5	42	19	--	125
30	7	5	3	30	4	34	10	--	111
July 1	9	7	3	14	5	52	15	--	141
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	12	17	2	16	13	68	45	--	137
6	9	17	--	19	7	37	8	1[b]	37
7	7	10	2	18	9	34	12	--	37
8	12	7	2	13	4	50	10	--	50
11[c]	6	27	--	37	11	40	74	1	234
12	5	8	--	21	8	32	27	1	58
13	7	2	--	23	9	31	15	--	73
14	5	9	--	20	8	40	18	1	80
15	14	2	2	5	11	45	9	1	54
18	28	3	--	29	22	93	50	1	103
19	14	1	1	7	9	55	20	--	37
20	13	1	1	12	7	76	31	--	43
21	13	1	1	15	6	106	19	1	48
22	19	--	3	7	9	99	32	--	40
25	25	1	4	14	32	115	65	3	115
26	10	1	2	3	19	82	2	1	57
27	12	2	3	3	22	76	27	1	20
28	11	1	5	4	20		24	1	35
29	19	--	4	2	5	87	15	--	54

[a] Blackberries and raspberries.

[b] Air freight.

[c] No truck receipts.

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch. Daily New York Market Report.

TABLE X

Truck and Rail Arrivals of Certain Fruits in New York, 1950, Early Season

Date	Apples	Apricots	Berries[a]	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Plums	Strawberries	Watermelons
	carload equivalents								
June 9	11	1	--	14	2	2	11	13	61
12	14	--	1	21	1	10	14	20	119
13	5	6	--	11	5	2	8	17	68
14	8	4	1	14	3	4	12	14	91
15	9	5	1	13	3	10	9	10	51
16	15	3	--	7	3	12	9	21	94
19	15	4	--	18	10	23	16	20	189
20	8	4	--	12	8	11	12	12	78
21	3	5	--	12	7	10	12	13	62
22	6	3	--	12	1	19	14	10	50
23	10	5	--	12	9	21	10	14	61
26	19	10	--	16	24	44	37	18	203
27	2	5	--	5	2	13	15	14	67
28	18	4	--	3	12	14	12	10	107
29	6	3	--	5	11	24	14	8	62
30	10	5	--	2	17	28	23	8	80
July 3	10	4	3	12	12	35	42	9	211
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5		11	3	19	17	34	7	2	119
6	1	5	2	13	14	23	8	2	39
7	6	7	3	11	13	22	12	3	77
10	11	5	4	19	22	70	43	4	211
11	3	7	2	14	5	29	21	2	101
12	7	10	2	10	7	30	11	3	98
13	2	4	2	13	8	29	9	1	41
14	6	3	2	7	5	44	9	2	58
17	12	6	--	20	9	68	41	3	134
18	4	2	1	13	5	23	8	2	28
19	3	2	--	18	4	40	11	1	19
20	5	3	--	13	4	48	9	1	20
21	7	3	--	6	7	53	12	1	32
24	7	2	--	15	13	86	54	2	104
25	6	--	--	11	12	47	22	--	49
26	9	1	--	10	14	38	11	2	45
27	6	1	--	12	14	33	17	2	34
28	6	1	--	6	5	54	11	2	36
31	12	1	--	11	30	97	41	2	81

[a] Including blackberries and raspberries.

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch. Daily New York Market Report.

TABLE XI

Truck and Rail Arrivals of Certain Fruits in New York, 1951
Early Season

Date	Apples	Apricots	Berries[a]	Cherries	Grapes	Peaches	Plums	Straw-berries	Water-melons
	carload equivalents								
June 15	12	5	1	7	1	37	14	18	66
18	16	8	1	12	--	85	24	18	76
19	12	6	--	9	1	34	14	18	1
20	10	5	--	8	1	31	16	15	46
21	11	7	--	8	1	47	12	14	25
22	10	2	--	9	1	54	11	11	20
25	20	6	5	13	4	137	39	9	155
26	12	5	5	6	6	63	17	4	62
27	11	4	1	11	7	54	12	5	57
28	5	4	2	12	4	54	18	3	35
29									
July 2	19	9	1	25	5	131	44	2	361
3	6	5	2	11	9	44	24	2	93
4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	6	9	3	21	9	91	16	2	96
6	8	7	2	7	8	85	20	1	31
9	15	9	1	26	20	195	42		164
10	6	6	1	15	7	70	27	1	75
11	9	3	1	12	9	35	19	2	76
12	8	6	1	15	15	63	14	2	38
13	16	3	1	6	2	87	19	--	65
16	13	5	1	18	21	149	40	--	158
17	7	2	--	8	10	59	12	1	36
18	8	3	--	7	12	49	10	1	53
19	2	3	--	8	23	49	14	1	45
20	14	1	1	5	12	73	10	--	45
23	14	1	1	6	20	132	54	2	84
24	7	2	2	5	8	48	33	2	18
25	6	1	--	5	10	62	16	3	17
26	11	1	1	6	10	55	19	1	22
27	17	--	2	1	16	82	20	--	36
30	7	1	--	6	39	95	66	4	75
31	8	--	2	4	21	44	26	2	31

[a] Including blackberries and raspberries.

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, Fruit and Vegetable Branch. Daily New York Market Report.

[illegible]

[illegible] political [illegible] in New York, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Daily New York [illegible] Report.

TABLE XII

Unloads of Major Fresh Fruits, Rail and Truck, New York City and Chicago in June and July, 1949-1951 Averages (Trucks and LCL in Carload Equivalent)

Kind of fruit	June		July	
	New York City	Chicago	New York City	Chicago
Apples	181	108	47	108
Apricots	80	41	89	46
Bananas	3,165	347	3,079	478
Blackberries	--	--	--	5
Blueberries	--	--	--	20
Cantaloupes	956	507	1,224	664
Cherries	308	114	213	110
Figs	2	--	3	--
Grapefruit	246	65	111	41
Grapes	65	44	237	183
Honeyball melons	71	4	44	4
Honeydew melons	84	20	328	54
Lemons	376	128	331	134
Limes	1	1	1	10
Mixed citrus	95	24	35	21
Mixed deciduous	28	26	87	53
Mixed melons	22	4	18	5
Nectarines	16	15	74	30
Oranges	1,167	460	868	275
Peaches	223	90	525	337
Pears	46	8	140	72
Persian melons	--	--	21	4
Pineapples	314	46	80	7
Plums and prunes	257	126	478	179
Raspberries	--	6	--	52
Rhubarb	--	14	--	2
Strawberries	26	213	23	42
Watermelons	1,320	730	1,335	888
Total all fruits and vegetables	13,331	8,327	11,406	8,382

Source: U.S. Production and Marketing Administration, "Unloads of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables," Chicago and New York City Monthly Summary Reports. Processed.

TABLE XIII

Average Prices Received and Number of Lugs Sold, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia Auctions, of California Thompson Seedless Grapes, by Area of Origin, Weekly, Early Season, 1947

Market week	Total a/		Coachella		Imperial		Kern		Tulare		Sacramento		Fresno		Arizona	
	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price
Chicago																
June 9-June 13	1,614	9.04	1,614	9.04												
June 16-June 20	4,044	8.44	3,321	8.48	723	8.27										
June 23-June 27	7,928	6.32	6,140	6.34	1,788	6.27										
June 30-July 3	11,363	5.13	6,643	4.79	3,586	5.56					1,134	5.79			390	4.25
July 7-July 11	21,407	4.23	2,910	2.93	12,366	4.13	6,131	5.05							4,994	3.44
July 14-July 18	18,240	3.52	2,439	2.51	1,842	3.14	13,159	3.76	800	3.52					1,386	2.90
July 21-July 25	10,229	3.07					9,615	3.06	614	3.22						
July 28-July 31	11,513	2.94					7,194	2.89	4,319	3.03						
New York																
June 9-June 13	1,542	9.72	1,542	9.72												
June 16-June 20	5,033	9.47	5,033	9.47												
June 23-June 27	19,312	6.70	15,457	6.59	3,855	7.12										
June 30-July 3	21,131	6.31	12,421	6.23	8,710	6.43									1,652	7.34
July 7-July 11	41,956	4.79	7,475	4.38	32,047	4.80	2,434	5.91							3,682	5.08
July 14-July 18	57,635	3.85	7,360	2.77	8,896	3.67	39,770	4.08	1,609	3.95					3,741	3.11
July 21-July 25	66,151	3.30	165	1.72			43,953	3.28	19,953	3.37			2,080	3.18	2,171	2.16
July 28-July 31	66,795	2.67					34,205	2.53	32,590	2.81						
Philadelphia																
June 9-June 13	708	8.15	708	8.15												
June 16-June 20	805	8.19	805	8.19												
June 23-June 27	4,429	7.01	3,490	7.03	939	6.95										
June 30-July 3	7,159	5.87	6,210	5.86	949	5.91									1,053	6.52
July 7-July 11	10,673	4.53	5,767	4.52	4,507	4.52	399	4.85							5,053	3.52
July 14-July 18	16,229	4.00	1,850	3.17	3,059	3.43	11,320	4.29							2,454	2.85
July 21-July 25	19,455	3.00					16,206	2.98	2,670	3.10			579	3.15		
July 28-July 31	12,063	2.44					6,143	2.32	5,920	2.57						

a/ Not including Arizona.

Source: "Detailed Deciduous Auction Report" of New York Daily Fruit Reporter, Chicago, Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, and Philadelphia Produce Market Report.

TABLE XIV

Average Prices Received and Number of Lugs Sold, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia Auctions, of California Thompson Seedless Grapes, by Area of Origin, Weekly, Early Season, 1948

Market week	Total[a]		Coachella		Imperial		Borego		Kern		Arizona	
	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price
Chicago												
June 18	726	10.32	726	10.32								
June 21-June 25	4,232	8.46	4,232	8.46								
June 28-July 2	12,733	6.48	10,374	6.72	2,359	5.41						
July 6-July 9	9,189	5.55	6,621	5.59	2,568	5.42						
July 12-July 16	8,988	4.49	5,061	5.64	3,927	3.01					261	6.38
July 19-July 23	4,125	5.18	2,240	6.03	1,885	4.18					1,344	6.05
July 26-July 30	3,185	7.27							3,185	7.27	840	6.51
New York												
June 18	738	11.22	738	11.22								
June 21-June 25	2,970	10.13	2,970	10.13								
June 28-July 2	10,202	7.91	9,342	8.05			860	6.44				
July 6-July 9	26,397	5.50	19,997	5.70	3,734	5.31	2,580	4.25				
July 12-July 16	22,582	5.28	12,189	5.82	10,393	4.64					59	3.75
July 19-July 23	17,585	5.97	12,654	6.31	4,931	5.10					2,925	4.17
July 26-July 30	4,994	8.60	1,161	7.82					3,833	8.83	815	4.75
Philadelphia												
June 25	1,500	7.45	1,500	7.45								
June 28-July 2	1,511	7.59	1,511	7.59								
July 6-July 9	10,408	5.02	7,709	5.36	1,901	3.95	798	4.29				
July 12-July 16	5,124	5.51	4,263	5.42	861	5.97						
July 19-July 23	4,172	6.85	3,125	7.24	1,047	5.71					1,306	4.77
July 26-July 28	286	8.54							286	8.54	270	5.94

[a] Not including Arizona.

Source: "Detailed Deciduous Auction Report" of New York Daily Fruit Reporter, Chicago, Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, and Philadelphia Produce Market Report.

TABLE XV

Average Prices Received and Number of Lugs Sold, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia Auctions, of California Thompson Seedless Grapes, by Area of Origin, Weekly, Early Season, 1949

Market week	Total[a]		Coachella		Imperial		Borego		Kern		Fresno		Tulare		Arizona	
	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price
Chicago																
June 20-June 24	6,807	8.18	5,408	8.08			690	8.02	709	9.18						
June 27-July 1	10,827	6.50	8,199	6.35	900	6.98	1,728	6.95								
July 5-July 8	13,022	5.74	6,572	5.68	4,750	5.73	1,700	5.95								
July 11-July 15	15,933	4.65	5,645	5.41	9,248	4.21					1,040	4.41			3,845	4.52
July 18-July 22	16,620	3.74	3,015	4.49	12,973	3.50			632	5.15					2,357	4.38
July 25-July 29	16,171	3.73							12,546	3.71	910	3.55	2,715	3.90		
New York																
June 20-June 24	6,210	8.99	5,508	9.13			702	7.92								
June 27-July 1	20,388	6.41	14,620	6.36	1,447	6.23	4,321	6.66								
July 5-July 8	23,424	5.51	13,613	5.59	4,675	5.03	5,136	5.72								
July 11-July 15	29,218	5.65	11,811	5.90	14,991	5.35	2,416	6.27							2,995	5.41
July 18-July 22	31,411	4.52	13,137	4.76	17,914	4.34	360	4.66							6,072	4.69
July 25-July 29	72,082	3.64	4,016	3.25					61,794	3.66			6,272	3.66		
Philadelphia																
June 20-June 24	2,018	8.49	1,317	8.30	701	8.85										
June 27-July 1	4,226	7.25	1,635	6.27	2,591	7.88										
July 5-July 8	8,769	5.58	6,205	5.72	2,564	5.25										
July 11-July 15	6,468	5.62	4,697	5.86	1,771	4.99									168	5.26
July 18-July 22	12,233	4.12	8,907	4.37	3,326	3.45									2,582	3.80
July 25-July 29	29,001	3.13	3,120	3.15					25,207	3.12	674	3.73				

[a] Not including Arizona.

Source: "Detailed Deciduous Auction Report" of New York Daily Fruit Reporter, Chicago, Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, and Philadelphia Produce Market Report.

TABLE XVI

Average Prices Received and Number of Lugs Sold, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia Auctions, of California Thompson Seedless Grapes, by Area of Origin, Weekly, Early Season, 1950

Market week	Total a/		Coachella		Imperial		Borego		Kern		Fresno		Tulare		Arizona	
	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price
Chicago																
June 8-June 9	2,281	8.89	2,281	8.89												
June 12-June 16	9,120	7.62	7,392	7.60	1,728	7.69										
June 19-June 23	18,876	5.45	13,567	5.59	5,309	5.12										
June 26-June 30	16,577	5.04	9,268	4.93	7,309	5.19										
July 3-July 7	12,342	5.35	7,707	5.52	4,635	5.07									726	4.45
July 10-July 14	14,986	5.07	5,713	5.75	8,355	4.45	188	6.35	730	6.52						
July 17-July 21	6,880	6.43	423	6.16	1,758	3.30			4,699	7.63						
July 24-July 28	19,595	5.73							19,595	5.73						
July 31	5,569	3.79							4,677	3.68			892	4.35		
New York																
June 9	990	9.26	990	9.26												
June 12-June 16	10,826	8.32	7,375	8.31			3,451	8.34								
June 19-June 23	21,936	6.22	15,315	6.41	1,611	5.54	5,010	5.87								
June 26-June 30	45,901	5.46	26,578	5.71	13,689	4.87	5,634	5.68								
July 3-July 7	38,438	5.64	23,220	5.82	12,000	5.22	3,218	5.87							1,177	5.93
July 10-July 14	23,064	5.60	5,910	5.82	11,321	5.30	1,728	5.83	505	7.55					3,310	6.47
July 17-July 21	13,465	7.54	2,508	6.64					10,957	7.75					1,861	6.89
July 24-July 28	39,589	6.14							33,199	6.13	846	5.77	5,544	6.24		
July 31	13,806	5.28							10,859	5.18			2,947	5.66		
Philadelphia																
June 12-June 15	2,475	8.16	1,613	8.47			862	7.60								
June 19-June 23	10,836	5.76	5,891	5.69			4,945	5.85								
June 26-June 30	12,185	5.75	7,450	5.67	936	5.39	3,799	5.98								
July 3-July 7	9,662	5.61	4,565	5.42	1,960	5.45	3,137	5.99							191	6.15
July 10-July 14	3,487	5.74	1,530	6.12	1,029	5.12	928	5.79							892	5.61
July 17-July 21	3,287	8.02							3,287	8.02					875	5.70
July 24-July 28	12,757	6.09							11,990	6.07			767	6.40		
July 31	6,170	4.30							4,533	4.23			1,637	4.48		

a/ Not including Arizona.

Source: "Detailed Deciduous Auction Report" of New York Daily Fruit Reporter, Chicago, Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, and Philadelphia Produce Market Report.

TABLE XVII

Average Prices Received and Number of Lugs Sold, Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia Auctions, of California Thompson Seedless Grapes, by Area of Origin, Weekly, Early Season, 1951

Market week	Total[a]		Coachella		Imperial		Borego		Kern		Tulare		Arizona	
	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price	lugs	price
Chicago														
June 15	199	12.10	199	12.10										
June 20-June 22	2,776	9.61	2,776	9.61										
June 25-June 29	12,644	7.37	11,639	7.37	1,005	7.46								
July 2-July 6	9,631	6.51	6,181	6.37	2,445	6.83	1,005	6.60						
July 9-July 13	17,258	5.06	10,265	5.43	6,993	4.53							726	4.20
July 16-July 20	17,431	3.70	2,876	3.77	10,660	3.01			3,895	5.55			2,454	3.00
July 23-July 27	4,807	2.86			1,674	1.48			3,133	3.59			490	2.15
July 30-July 31	1,829	4.00							990	3.26	839	4.88		
New York														
June 15	488	10.69	488	10.69										
June 19-June 21	2,160	10.85	2,160	10.85										
June 25-June 29	11,528	8.13	10,624	8.14			904	8.03						
July 2-July 6	17,405	6.70	8,494	6.47	4,891	6.67	4,020	7.21						
July 9-July 13	25,623	5.84	14,423	5.86	7,300	5.72	3,900	5.99						
July 16-July 20	40,074	4.53	12,652	3.96	11,074	3.75	3,847	4.42	12,433	5.82	68	6.36	5,399	4.01
July 23-July 27	20,348	4.71	5,470	4.45	3,341	2.86	2,918	4.13	5,205	5.79	3,414	5.76	760	3.71
July 30-July 31	14,582	4.05							5,689	4.04	8,893	4.05		
Philadelphia														
June 25-June 28	2,181	8.38	2,181	8.38										
July 2-July 6	3,882	6.82	1,610	6.78	2,272	6.86								
July 9-July 12	4,306	6.37	2,303	6.08	2,003	6.70								
July 16-July 20	9,165	4.87	5,146	4.72	886	4.20			3,133	5.31			1,779	4.76
July 23-July 27	3,197	3.90	1,649	3.28	712	4.03			836	5.00			516	2.54
July 30-July 31	4,033	4.10							1,909	3.77	2,124	4.39		

[a] Not including Arizona.

Source: "Detailed Deciduous Auction Report" of New York Daily Fruit Reporter, Chicago, Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, and Philadelphia Produce Market Report.